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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/537,838	06/06/2005	Masaru Nishinaka	88496.0008	8623
<div>26021 7590 01/10/2008</div> <div>HOGAN & HARTSON L.L.P.</div> <div>1999 AVENUE OF THE STARS</div> <div>SUITE 1400</div> <div>LOS ANGELES, CA 90067</div>				
<div>EXAMINER</div> <div>JACKSON, MONIQUE R</div>				
<div>ART UNIT</div> <div>PAPER NUMBER</div> <div>1794</div>				
<div>MAIL DATE</div> <div>DELIVERY MODE</div> <div>01/10/2008</div> <div>PAPER</div>				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/537,838

Applicant(s)

NISHINAKA ET AL.

Examiner

Monique R. Jackson

Art Unit

1794

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-25 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-25 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 - ☒ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 6/05.
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____.
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- ☐ Other: ____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Objections

1. Claim 21 is objected to because of the following informalities: the period marking the end of the claim should be positioned after the cited structures for formula 2. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

2. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

3. Claim 25 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Claim 25 recites the limitation "the other face of the non-thermoplastic polyimide film" in line 3. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

5. Claims 1-9, 13-19, and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) or (e) as being anticipated by Seki (USPN 6,613,987.) Seki teaches a multilayer printed wiring board and a method of making the printed wiring board which reads upon the claimed laminate and method, wherein Seki teaches that an insulating layer 15 formed on a core material 13, such as a copper foil formed over an insulating layer, is subjected to plasma treatment such as reactive ion etching using argon gas to roughen the surface prior to vacuum deposition and electroplating with a metal such as copper, and wherein the insulating layer is a mixture of two resins having different etching rates and preferably include polyimide resin, epoxy resin, cyanate ester resin, polyphenylene ether resin or polyether sulfone resin, with the polyimide resin including thermoplastic polyimide as in the examples (Abstract; Col. 4-55; Examples.) With respect to Claim 7, though Seki teaches the use of vacuum deposition instead of a wet electroless plating method, the teachings of Seki read upon the claimed product given that the recitation of electroless plating is a process limitation that does not materially affect the metallized product.

6. Claims 1-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a), (b) or (e) as being anticipated by Katsuki et al (USPN 6,824,827, also printed as JP 2002-293965.) Katsuki et al teach a method of making a polyimide film having a thin metal layer thereon which reads upon the instantly claimed method and laminate, wherein Katsuki et al teach that the polyimide film is treated with a permanganate solution and further treated by plasma treatment immediately before forming the thin metal layer to improve adhesion of the metal layer to the polyimide film, wherein the plasma treatment preferably uses argon gas (Abstract; Col. 6, lines 4-44.) Katsuki et al teach that the polyimide film comprises a two- or three-layer film having a thermoplastic polyimide layer on one or both surfaces of a highly heat resistant polyimide base layer (*reads upon the claimed non-*

thermoplastic polyimide layer) wherein the thermoplastic polyimide is formed from aromatic diamines and aromatic dianhydrides that read upon the claimed structures, and wherein the polyimide layers have thickness ranges that read upon the claimed thickness (Col. 3-Col. 4; Col. 5, lines 20-65.) Katsuki et al teach that the treated polyimide film has improved adhesion to metal formed by vapor deposition or a combination of vapor deposition and electroless plating and/or electroplating, wherein the metal layer comprises a first metal layer formed by vapor deposition, a second metal layer formed by vapor deposition and/or plating, and an outer metal layer formed by plating; wherein the first metal is preferably nickel, chromium, cobalt, palladium, nickel-copper alloy or others as claimed; the second and third layers may be copper (Col. 6-7.) Katsuki et al also teach laminate with a copper foil and use of the laminate as a substrate in making FPCs, TAB tape carriers, multilayer FPCs, and rigid-flex circuit boards (Col. 7-8.)

Double Patenting

7. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the “right to exclude” granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

8. Claims 1-25 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-21 of copending Application No. 10/537959. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine dependent claim limitations and to utilize conventional surface treatment methods such as those claimed. Further, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to determine the optimum layer thickness for each polyimide and metal layer utilized to produce the multilayer laminate.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

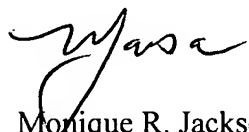
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Monique R. Jackson whose telephone number is 571-272-1508. The examiner can normally be reached on Mondays-Thursdays, 10:00AM-5:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Rena Dye can be reached on 571-272-3186. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.



Monique R. Jackson
Primary Examiner
Technology Center 1700
January 6, 2008